

Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

A habitat plan for native prairie, grassland, and wetlands in the Prairie Region of western Minnesota

2nd edition, 2017

Blazing Star at Glacial Lakes State Park @ Alison Mickelson\Greater Good Photography

Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan 2nd Edition, 2017

Steve Chaplin, TNC Greg Hoch, DNR

for the Prairie Plan Working Group

























Aspen Parkland East Park **Native Prairie Density** 10 - 25% Chester Hills Ridge 25 - 40% Greater than 40% Lake Christina **Big Stone** Glacial Lakes Antelope **Upper Minnesota Valley** Yellow Medicine Camden Prairie Marshes Hole-In-Cottonwood The-Mountain Red Rock Ridge Des Moines Creek River Valley

Prairie Core Areas

- 28 Core Areas, 2 million acres
- 3 new, 2 deleted, 14 combined into 6
- All boundaries revised to better capture conservation landscape
- Captures 77% of native prairie
- Goal: 40% grassland, 20% wetland, 40% agriculture and other
- Desired Outcome: Functioning Prairie
 Systems



Corridors and Strategic Habitat Complexes

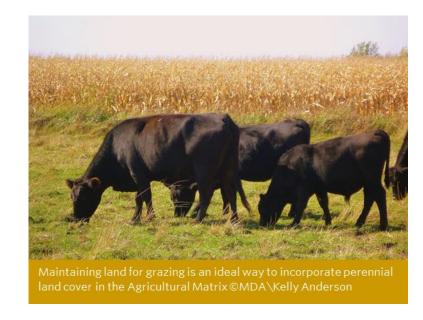
- Six new corridors provide better pathways for dispersal and open a connection to prairie areas in Iowa (2.0 million acres total)
- Corridor complexes were redesigned, still 6,000 acres in size and 6 miles apart
- Added 4 wetland complexes in iconic MN areas: Swan Lake, Heron Lake, Talcot Lake, and Agassiz NWR
- Goal: 40% grassland, 20% wetland in SHC, 10% of each section in general corridors
- Desired Outcome: Dispersal of prairie species along corridors ensuring viability of populations in core areas

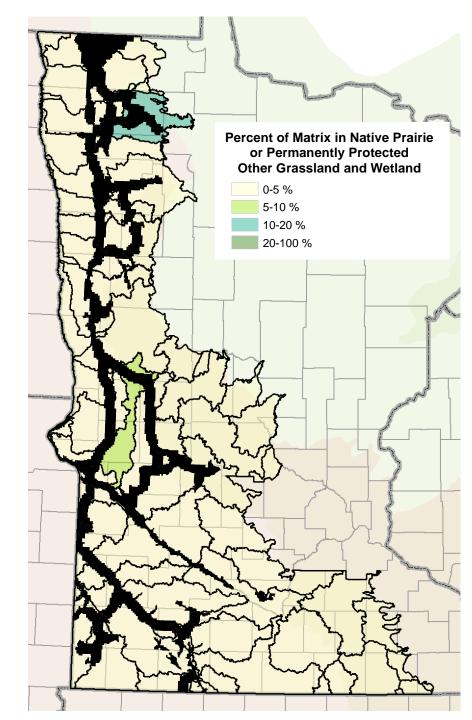
Agricultural Matrix

- 20.8 Million Acres
- 53 Major Watersheds
- Goal: Maintain at least 10% of each major watershed in grassland or wetland, protect 5% through conservation easement or fee purchase (recognizing the conservation role of private grazing lands)
- A more sustainable agricultural landscape with enhanced wildlife populations, a healthy grazing economy, improve water quality, and

more water retention

Desired Outcome:





Conservation in an Agricultural Context

- Maintain a robust grazing economy that utilizes both private and public lands
- "Well-managed, private, working lands contribute to the viability of grassland and wetland systems and private income generated from grasslands can be the single largest driving force for grassland conservation."
- Key Question: Under what conditions can grass-based economic uses provide a superior return on labor and investment to sustain rural families and communities?





Aquatic Habitat and Water Quality Conservation

In core areas: Identify, protect, restore, and management the best examples of:

- Headwater streams, stream orders 1-2
- Mid-order streams, stream orders 3-5
- Large, Shallow lakes (>50 acres, < 15 feet deep)
- Large, Deep lakes (> 50 acres, >15 feet deep)
- Small lakes (<50 acres)
- Existing Permanent wetlands
- Existing Temporary and seasonal wetlands
- Fens and other special features

In corridors, strategic habitat complexes, and the ag matrix: undertake local projects to: create grassland/wetland complexes, increase stream buffers, expand perennial cover, and undertake more wetland restoration









People and Projects

TNC Prairie Recovery Project
DNR Roving Crews
Detroit Lakes Seed Exchange
Local Technical Teams

Coordinate conservation efforts

More efficient and more effective





Rush Lake Grazing Project

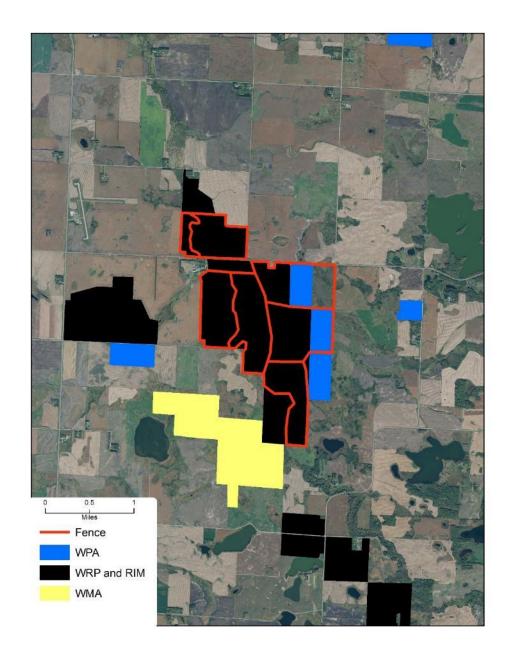
Southeast Mahnomen County 1375 acres fenced

80 ac County 150 ac WPA 1138 ac RIM

Funded by WLI, TNC-PRP, in-kind labor
7 paddocks with potential for more to rotate cattle through
Preliminary veg survey by contractors

Partners: TNC, DU, County, NRCS, FWS, BWSR, DNR





Hatchet Lake WPA/Jeral WMA/Jarvis WPA Complex north-central Clay County

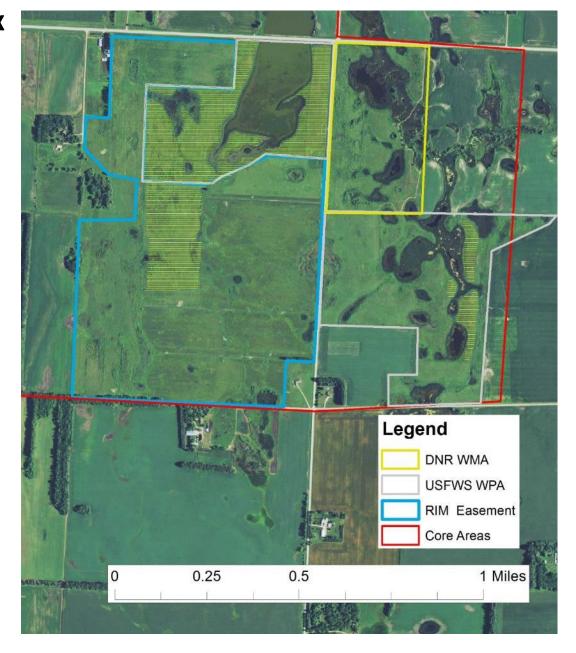
3 public lands parcels and a large RIM easement Significant amount of native prairie Agassiz Beach Ridge landscape

CPL grant to remove trees from WPA
RIM funds to remove cottonwood windbreaks on easement

Preliminary data – anecdotal and quantitative
trumpeter swans regularly nest in the complex
high waterfowl and pheasant numbers
Surveyed native plant diversity at 3 sites in complex

Following year

first prairie chickens seen on complex American avocets seen on WPA





Santee Prairie SNA and Wambach WMA (Mahnomen County)

Prescribed fire on native prairie
Stimulated flowering and seed production
Harvested (local ecotype) seed for nearby restorations

Legacy Impact MN Prairie Plan

